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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

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R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUGUST, 1916.

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QUARANTINE ON STONE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE GIPSY MOTH, WITH REGULATIONS.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that egg clusters of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) are being distributed on stone and quarry products from the infested region of New England to other sections of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in order to meet the emergency caused by the continued spread of the gipsy and browntail moths, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 11, 1916, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes" (Public, No. 190, 64th Cong.), do hereby quarantine the towns and territory hereinafter described as infested by the gipsy moth, and by this notice do order that stone and quarry products shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate except in compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made and any amendments thereto.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean, with the exception of the town of Industry, Me., are quarantined for the gipsy moth, namely: Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, city of Ellsworth, Orland, Bucksport, Orrington, Hampden, city of Bangor, Hermon, Levant, Newburgh, Dixmont, Plymouth, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Clinton, Skowhegan, Cornville, Norridgewock, Stark, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, and Fryeburg, *Maine;* Conway, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Thornton, Ellsworth, Warren, and Piermont, *New Hampshire;* Bradford and Fairlee, *Vermont;* Lyme, Hanover, Lebanon, Plainfield, Cornish, Claremont, Charlestown, Langdon, Acworth, Marlow, Gilsum, Surry, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Hinsdale, *New Hampshire;* Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Athol, Petersham, Hardwick, Ware, Warren, Brimfield, Monson, and Sturbridge, *Massachusetts;* Woodstock, Eastford, Ashford, Chaplin, Scotland, Canterbury, Griswold, North Stonington, Stonington, and Groton, *Connecticut.*

For the purpose of inspection, the above-designated towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth are divided into two areas, to be known as the LIGHTLY INFESTED area and the GENERALLY INFESTED area.

The following towns comprise the LIGHTLY INFESTED area: Isle Au Haut, Swans Island, Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, Trenton, city of Ellsworth, Surry, Bluehill, Sedgwick, Brooklin, Deer Isle, Stonington, Brooksville, Castine, Penobscot, Orland, Verona, Bucksport, Orrington, city of Bangor, Levant, Hermon, Hampden, Newburgh, Winterport, Frankfort, Prospect, Stockton Springs, Searsport, Islesboro, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Camden, Lincolnville, Northport, city of Belfast, Waldo, Swanville, Brooks, Monroe, Jackson, Dixmont, Plymouth, Palmyra, Detroit, Troy, Thorndike, Knox, Montville, Morrill, Belmont, Searsmont, Hope, Appleton, Liberty, Washington, Somerville, Windsor, Vassalborough, China, Palermo, Freedom, Albion, Winslow, Benton, Unity, Clinton, Burnham, Pittsfield, Cornville, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Fairfield, Smithfield, Oakland, Waterville, Belgrade, Sidney, Mount Vernon, Readfield, Manchester, Winthrop, Monmouth, Greene, Turner, Leeds, Wayne, Fayette, East Livermore, Livermore, Vienna, Rome, Mercer, Stark, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, New Sharon, Chesterville, Jay, Wilton, Dixfield, Canton, Hartford, Peru, Rumford, Milton, Franklin, Woodstock, Sumner, Paris, Buckfield, Hebron, Oxford, Otisfield, Harrison, Norway, Waterford, Albany, Greenwood, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, Sweden, and Fryeburg, *Maine;* Conway, Eaton, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Thornton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Wentworth, Warren, Piermont, Orford, Lyme, Dorchester, Groton, Orange, Canaan, Hanover, Lebanon, Enfield, Grantham, Plainfield, Cornish, Croydon, Newport, Claremont, Charlestown, Unity, Goshen, Lempster, Acworth, Langdon, Washington, Marlow, Stoddard, Windsor, Gilsum, Sullivan, Surry, Keene, Roxbury, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, Swanzey, Marlboro, Hinsdale, and Winchester, *New Hampshire;* Bradford and Fairlee, *Vermont;* Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Athol, Petersham, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Ware, Warren, Brookfield, Monson, Brimfield, Sturbridge, and Southbridge, *Massachusetts;* Woodstock, Ashford, Eastford, Chaplin, Hampton, Scotland, Canterbury, Griswold, Voluntown, North Stonington, Stonington, and Groton, *Connecticut;* Westerly, Hopkinton, Richmond, Charlestown, South Kingstown, Narragansett, and New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

Other towns shall be classed as the GENERALLY INFESTED area.

REGULATIONS.

Regulation 1. Regulation of movement of stone and quarry products under quarantine originating in the gipsy-moth territory.

No stone or quarry products shall be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the quarantined towns and territory or from points in the GENERALLY INFESTED area to points in the LIGHTLY INFESTED area unless and until such stone or quarry products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth; but such stone and quarry products may be moved interstate without restrictions, other than the requirements made by regulation 5 hereof, and such restrictions as may be imposed by State officials at points of destination, between all points within the LIGHTLY INFESTED area, between points in said area and points in the GENERALLY INFESTED area, and between all points within the GENERALLY INFESTED area.

Regulation 2. Inspection, certification, and marking a condition of interstate transportation.

Every car, box, or other container of stone or quarry products, of which inspection is required by these regulations, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from gipsy-moth infestation.

The inspection certificates in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for stone and quarry products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with stone and quarry products which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

Regulation 3. Conditions under which stone and quarry products originating outside of the quarantined territory may be shipped from points within the quarantined territory.

Stone or quarry products of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations and which originate outside the towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth may be shipped interstate from points within the quarantined towns and territory to points outside the quarantined towns and territory under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits will issue only for stone or quarry products which do not bear egg clusters of the gipsy moth, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the quarantined towns and territory such stone or quarry products which originate outside the quarantined towns and territory unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, 43 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Regulation 4. Conditions governing inspection and issuance of permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate stone and quarry products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the stone or quarry products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point and to so place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

Regulation 5. Thorough cleaning required of all cars, boats, and other vehicles before removal from point of unloading.

All cars, boats, and other vehicles employed in the interstate transportation of stone and quarry products covered by these regulations shall, before removal from point of unloading, be thoroughly swept out and cleaned of all litter and rubbish.

This quarantine shall become and be effective on and after August 16, 1916.

This notice of quarantine amends and supersedes the "Quarantine on Stone and Quarry Products on Account of the Gipsy Moth, with Regulations," promulgated May 20, 1915, and shall be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this 16th day of August, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The foregoing quarantine, made in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology, is supplemental to quarantine No. 25, established under the Federal plant quarantine act, and is, therefore, published in the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Federal Horticultural Board.]

PLANT-QUARANTINE DECISION NO. 11.

The Federal Horticultural Board recommends that amendment No. 4, issued June 8, 1916, effective August 1, 1916, to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, as revised January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, in so far as it requires that cotton which has been so manufactured or processed as to have eliminated all seed and to have been thoroughly cleaned, must be "covered with wrappings which have not previously been used to cover cotton" to entitle it to entry without disinfection upon compliance with certain other provisions therein named, be revoked, and that a regulation requiring the use of such wrappings on and after January 1, 1917, be duly made and promulgated.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
GEO. B. SUDWORTH, *Acting Chairman.*

Approved:
C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.
WASHINGTON, *D. C., August 31, 1916.*

STRAWBERRY PLANTS DEFINED AS NURSERY STOCK.

JULY 28, 1916.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry of July 24, as to whether strawberry plants fall in the definition of nursery stock as defined in the plant quarantine act, August 20, 1912, you are advised that it is the decision of the Federal Horticultural Board that strawberry plants are nursery stock within the meaning of the act. The strawberry is hardy in temperate climates and does not come under the definition of herbaceous plants; namely, those that perish annually down to and sometimes including the root; that is, soft, succulent plants.

In view of the wide territory through which strawberry plants are grown in this country, it is desirable to maintain inspection of strawberry plants for the reason that they may carry dangerous diseases and insect pests.

Yours very truly,

W. A. ORTON,
Acting Chairman of Board.

INSPECTION OF PILLOWS CONTAINING FIR BALSAM TIPS.

AUGUST 7, 1916.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of August 4, requesting to be advised whether pillows containing fir balsam tips when shipped from the area quarantined for the gipsy and brown-tail moth shall be accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by Notice of Quarantine No. 25.

This board concurs in the ruling of Mr. D. M. Rogers, assistant in charge of gipsy moth quarantine and inspection, Boston, Mass., that the pillows in question are a manufactured product and do not require inspection or certification.

They may, therefore, be admitted to the mails without restriction so far as this department is concerned.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
Acting Chairman of Board.

HON. A. M. DOCKERY,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON LINT IN THE MAILS PROHIBITED.

AUGUST 21, 1916.

The honorable the POSTMASTER GENERAL.

SIR: At the request of this department the following order was issued from the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General under date of July 6, 1915:

In view of orders dated April 27 and June 22, 1915, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, cotton lint is prohibited importation in the mails from any foreign country except the Mexican States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, effective July 1, 1915. The notice on pages 129 and 130 of the Postal Guide for July, 1914, and subsequent notices are modified accordingly.

Postmasters and other postal officials are instructed to give careful attention and the widest possible publicity to the foregoing and to cause to be returned to origin immediately all mail importations of the product mentioned except such as originate in the Mexican States indicated above and except also such importations as are ordered by or intended for and addressed to the "Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," which should be allowed to go forward to addressees in the regular course.

It is apparent that both the postal officials in foreign countries, particularly at Alexandria, Egypt, and certain postal officials in the United States have misinterpreted the exception in this order, namely, that samples of cotton ordered by or intended for and addressed to the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., should be allowed to go forward to the addressee in the regular course. The object of the order was to prohibit absolutely the importation of foreign cotton in the mails by private parties, and the exception was made merely to enable this department to make such importations should the necessity therefor arise. As a matter of fact, very few, if any, such importations are made.

Notwithstanding the order above quoted, mail samples of cotton addressed as follows: "Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction (Please remit to Messrs. Calder & Richmond, Providence, R. I.), Washington, D. C., U. S. A.." are continuing to arrive and are being forwarded to this department. It is quite clear that such parcels were neither ordered by nor intended for the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, and should, therefore, be promptly returned in accordance with the order. Only samples of cotton plainly intended for the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of this department should be allowed to reach their destination since this department can not become an intermediary between the foreign shipper and the ultimate consignee in this country.

Twelve small samples of cotton are being forwarded to you under separate cover, which should be returned to origin. Notwithstanding the fact that some

of these packages were stamped "Prohibited—Return to Origin," they were delivered at this department a second time.

This department will greatly appreciate it if you will have the necessary instructions issued to put a stop to importations of the kind referred to above.

Respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 24, 1916.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, in which, with reference to the notice of this department dated July 6, 1915, you state that many small packages of cotton originating in foreign countries, particularly at Alexandria, Egypt, addressed, for example: "Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction (Please remit to Messrs. Calder & Richmond, Providence, R. I.), Washington, D. C., U. S. A.," are being received in this country and forwarded to your department, notwithstanding said packages are clearly intended for delivery to private individuals in the United States.

In reply, I have to inform you that such additional instructions have been issued by this department as, it is thought, will assure the return to origin immediately, in accordance with the order dated July 6, 1915, of all packages of cotton received in the mails from any foreign country, except certain Mexican States, which bear indication of being intended for final delivery to private individuals in this country, even though such packages are addressed for original delivery to the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The 12 sample packages transmitted to this department under separate cover, and referred to in your letter under reply, have been forwarded to the postmaster at New York for return to origin at the first opportunity.

By direction of the Postmaster General.

Very respectfully,

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetables upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, natal or kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine.

Quarantine No. 25, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of the plants and plant products listed therein, until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Lower California, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citrateæ*.

Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Quarantine No. 24: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, and cotton, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, Mexico.

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